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## A CARD.

A CARD.

DR. R. H LEEM—PHYSIGIAN, SURGEON AND AGGOUGHER—thankful for past favors would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is still duing business at his old stand, Main street, near the Suspension Bridge, where he will be happy to attend to any business in his line that may be entrusted to his care. Night calls promptly attended to. Dr. Lee is a graduate of the Eciclic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and has been variously engaged in the practice of his profession for the last fourteen years. Dr. Leel now prepared with all the necessary apparatus for the Medical application of Médiricity in the treatment of Onronic diseases, to which he would invite the special attention of the afflicted. So perfect a the "Healing Art" of the present day (as practiced by Eclectics) that few meed despair of receiving permanent benefit if they cannot be perfectly cared. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. All communications strictly confidential. Our practice is safe, certain and prompt, leaving no mercurial tains in the system, but cleaneing renovating and strengthening the general system, acting in unison with Nature's unerring laws.

Where the strengthening the general system, acting in unison with Nature's unerring laws.

WHELLES, WEST VA., Dec. 4th, 1863,
To all whom it may concern: We, the undersigned members of the West Virginia Legislature, take pleasure in saying that we have known Dr. Richard H. Lee many years previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, as a successful and energetic practitioner of Medicine (of the Eclectic School both in Kanawha county Va., and Galla county

G. SLACK, Senator 7th Dist. W. S. DUNBAR, M. H. D. JOHN M. PHELPHS, Pres. Senate.

Main street.

Ladies wishing to consult the Dr. (if they prefer can call at room No. 39, Grant House, and Mrs. Lee will take plebsure in accompanying them to the office. Can be found at the Grant House at night.

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Dr. THOMAS J. KISNER WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Wheeling and vicinity that he has permanently located in this city for the practice of Medicine upon the Rational or Eclectic System. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, and has been enminently successful in the treatment of all varieties of diseases, both acute and thronic listime and attention to the treatment of all varieties of both sexes, such as Consumption and all varieties of Lung Diseases, such as Consumption and all varieties of Lung Diseases, such as Consumption and all varieties of Lung Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, every variety of Blood and Ekin Diseases, Spilepsy, Tunger, Wens, Spinal Affections, Diseases of the Kidneys and Eladder, Heart Affectionis, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 4c. Those peculiar to Feinales, viz. Infammatory Diseases of the Turent, Poispens Uteri, and all Norvors Diseases of which they are subject. Diseases of Children carefully and rationally treated. Medicines mild reliable and agreeable.

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Prof. O. H. Cleaveland, Jincinnati, Ohio,
Dr. C. A. Melchimer, Van Wart,

### Cavalry and Artillery Horses Wanted.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WHERLING, W. VA., November 1st, 1864.]

OAVALRY AND ARTTULERY HORSES will be
purchased in the open market at Wheeling, W. Va.
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paid for Cavalry and one hundred and sixty-fire
dollars (\$185) for Artillery Horses.

Artillery Horses must be of dark color, sound in
all particulars, strong, quick and active, well broken and square irotters in harmess, in good fiesh
and condition, from six to ten years old, and not
less than 1,65 pounds.

Cavalry Horses must be sound in all particulars,
well broken, in full desh and good condition, from
15 to 18 hands high, from 5.10 9 years cha, and well
adapted in creaty way to Cavalry purposes.

Adapted in every way to Cavairy purpose.

By order of Col. Jas. A. Egun. Col. in charge lat

Div. Q. M. G. O.

GUS. ARTSMAN.

Capt. & A. Q. M.

# Daily Intelligencer,

WHEELING. W. VA. TUESDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 6, 1864.

NO. 275.

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VOL. XII.

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The above terms were agreed upon by the propriectors of the Intelligencer and Register on Friday the 8th inst., to take effect on Monday, July 11th, 1864

Bearings of Sherman's March, Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 2. The extraordinary fidelity with which the Richmond press has obeyed the distates of the Confederate authorities, to preserve an entire silence in regard to the operations of Gen. Sherman through the beast of the Confederacy, does not prevent the outcropping of allusions and indications, which give the assurance of the complete success of this grand campaign. After more than two weeks of almost unbroken silence, we find him localized at a point so proximate to his destination that imagination may catch the figure of his advancing columns as they near the coast, and his tired but triumphant army may after an anabasis more wonderful than that idd by Xenophon, begin, like those old Greeks, to shout: "Thalassa! Thalassa!—the sea! the sea!"

During the season of darkness which During the season of darkness which the intimations of the rebel press only served to render visible, the only guide left to the blind was that faith which the Apostle calls "the evidence of things not seen"—faith in the genius of the Com-mender, and his magnificent army of veterans; but even the most robust confidence has been put to a severe strain, and, as day by day elapsed, the fears of men in-creased, their faith diminished. Reflection will, I think, however, show that this mood of mind was the result, not of any failure on the part of Gen. Sherman in his achievement, but of his failure to work out his ment, out of his failure to work out his campaign in the way we expected. When Gen. Sherman, is his advance eastward from Atlants, passed unheeding by Macon, leaving it off to his right, a certain disappointment was felt. People expected him to take Macon, and when he neglected to have the firstlings of victory assumed to do so, the firstlings of victory seemed to have eluded his grasp. Then the popular imagination fastened itself on Augusta as his objective point, and eagerly anticipated its capture, but day after day passed with-out the intelligence of the expected prize. The rebels were able to affirm that neither Macon nor Augusta was captured, and that neither city had even been threatened—a further cause for weak souls to grow faint-

hearted. Now, however, that it appears to have been as little in Gen. Sherman's program-me to take Augusta, as it was to take Macon; now that he actually turns up at a point much nearer his ultimate objective, than if he had taken the line by Augusta, perhaps our critical and captions public will be content to let Gen. Sherman conduct his campaign after his own method, trusting its plan to be justified by its re-

his wisdom in not staying his march for jury of his peers! The law and the contended the capture of places that must fall into stitution are, so far as he is concerned the capture of places that must fall into his hands as ripe fruit on the accomplish-ment of his design. Such a procedure would only serve to exhaust his supplies and use up his ammunition, in the execution of minor results that are the necessary corollaries to the successful execution of his general plan.

Sherman aims at great ulterior results; when he shall have achieved his end, he will have permanently severed the Gulf States from those of the Atlantic seaboard.

only river he had to cross ere reaching an outlet on the sea. We know, secondly, that he is moving far south of Augusta, on the line connecting that city with Savan-nah; and on which they both depend. We know, thirdly, that he had, at last advices, pushed forward so far that he was able to throw out a cavalry column to communi-cate with the fleet. We know, fourthly, both through the confessions of the Bichmond and Georgia press, and through the declarations of Gen. Grant, that the rebels have no hope of being able to thwart Sher man. This despair is strinkingly mani feeted in the tone of angry comment which the Richmond press heap on Jeff. Davis for his policy in sending Hood's army on a fruitless raid into Tennessee, instead of retaining it where it could check the advances

of Sherman. Says the Enquirer of Wednesday : "Without sustaining any physical injury from Sherman's successful march to the roost, our cause cannot escape a great moral defeat by a triumphant raid through the heart of the Confederacy. It is neither proper nor profitable to inquire into the wisdom of the side track strategy; but, at a future day, it will be well, if for nothing wisdom of the side trace will, if for nothing future day, it will be well, if for nothing else, at least for curiosity, to find out who it was that so entirely succeeded in readering absolutely useless the army of Ten-

In like strain writes the Whig, of the

30th ultimo:
"In the meantime, while we do not affect to be a judge of military matters, we can-not but regret the absence of Hood. When he cut off Sherman's communication above Atlanta, we supposed he intended to for-

all communication in that direction, while all Georgia was to rise in his front; we could see nothing better for Sherman's army than absolute annihilation. But, it seems, that our calculations were all wrong. Hood plays no part in this interesting drama; his army has been sent entirely away across the Ten nessee river, and at the last accounts was doing nothing most vigorously. We do

not know who planned this campaign, nor are we competent to prosounce judgment on military matters. But it does appear to us that the policy pursued in this case marvelously resembles that pursued in several others of not very ancient occurrence, which sent a portion of Bragg's forces to Vicksburg just before he was attacked by Rosecrans, and which dispatched Longstreet to Tennessee at the critical moment when Grant had assembled all his forces from all quarters, and was about to make his attack at Missionary Ridge. It may be a policy strictly military, but it is very much in opposition to common sense, which talls us that, "costeris paribus," two

men are stronger than one, and if that be an object to defeat an enemy, it is certain ly best to have as large a force as possi-ble to do it with. Heod's men have been for weeks without an enemy before them. In that time they might have been at Macon, in Sherman's rear, and were they there, Sherman's destruction would be in evitable, so at least it seems to us.

Let us, however, hope for the best, and among other good things that the President (Jeff. Davis) will stay at home when the Southern armies meet with any more bad luck. Let the men who have to fight the campaign plan it. Even Napoleon declined to make a General under his orders follow a plan he had sketched for him when he found he had one of his Later the Confederate government commis-own. "Mine is the best," he said, "but it is better to let him follow his own." Let and ordered him to duty in command

Sherman's progress, we are allowed to by his gallantry and judicious conduct.—
He lost his command by the return of the gather from the reluctant confessions of officer whose place he occupied temporathe Richmond press. To our mind they are cheering, and we think they will be so to the public generally. They have removed a load of anxiety engendered by the doubt and ignorance in which we have been kept regarding the situation in Geor-gia, and by the contemplation of the inerent difficulties of the enterprise .-Though they do not show us the they give assurance of its speedy realisa-tion, and inspire the same confidence expressed by Lieut. Gen. Grant in his dis-

Habeas Corpus in the Confederacy. THE REBEL CONGRESS SECRETLY PREPARING TO SUSPEND THE WEIT OF HABBAS CORPUS.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

patch to President Lincol

From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 30, The Virginta Bill of Rights, section 5, declares "that the legislative and excentive powers of the State should be separand distinct from the judiciary.

ate and distinct from the judiciary."

The same great great charter of freedom affirms "that all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised." So thought Geo. Mason and our Revo-lutionary eires.

But what is Congress now deliberating

about? Rumor says they are secretly pro-viding for a suspension of the writ of Have members considered the practical

effect of such a measure. Do they forget that it is a virtual trans-

fer of the judicial and a large portion of the legislative functions of the govern-ment, to the Executive? If the writ be suspended, the Executive

is the sole expounder of the laws and the constitution, in regard to all matters affecting the personal safety of the citizen. Any man may be incarcerated, without know-It needs but a slight appreciation of the ing the cause of his arrest, or being connature of Gen. Sherman's task to justify fronted with his accusors, or tried by a jury of his peers ! The law and the consuspended. The judical department, which is specially constituted to interpret and expound the laws, is paralyzed—Executive discretion is substituted for judicial exposi-The will of the President stands in

place of the law of the land.

Here, then, is a transfer of the judicial power to the Executive.

But this is not all. The proposition to suspend the habeas corpus proceeds on the idea that if the citizen seeks the re dress which the laws allow, and which the States from those of the Atlante Savannah We shall hold the line of the Savannah River, and confine the main army of the River, and confine the main army of the rebellion within the limits of Virginia and terest will suffer. This is, in substance, an admission that the laws and the constitution of the confine the savanta and the constitutions of the savanta and the savanta and the savanta and the constitutions. What, then, has been the actual progress of Gen. Sherman thus far in the execution of his purpose? First, we know from the testimony of the Richmond journals of yesterday, that he has successfully transferred his whole army over the Ocones, the only river he had to cross are reaching to the successful that the has successfully transferred his whole army over the Ocones, the only river he had to cross are reaching to the successful that the laws and the constitution, as well as the judiciary, must be gotten rid of. They are troublesome obstacles in the path of Executive discretion, and they must be removed. The supension that the laws and the constitution, as well as the judiciary must be gotten rid of. They are troublesome obstacles in the path of Executive discretion, and they must be removed. The supension that the laws and the constitution, as well as the judiciary must be gotten rid of. They are troublesome obstacles in the path of Executive discretion, and they must be removed. The supension of the writ of habeas corpus affects this end. It matters not what guarantee. this end. It matters not what guarantees the constitution and the laws give if their administrative organs, the courts, are closed to the appeals of the oppressed. Why not come up squarely and fairly to the proposition to establish a dictatorship? Disguise it as you may, the suspension of habeas corpus is the same thing in substance. It transfers the powers and functions of legislative and judicial depart-ments to the Executive. It breaks down the line of demarcation between the coordinate departments. It consolidates all power in the hands of the Executive, and that consolidation, call the government by what name you please, is despotism.

Why does not the press speak out, for its freedom is endangered? Why do not our State Legislatures, the especial guardians of popular rights, remonstrate against this unmanly surrender of the citadel of liberty? Should these sentinels slumber at their posts, depend on it, the people will speak, in thunder tones, at the coming elections, to the pliant submission ists to power.

Virginia has ever acted on the principle that "eternal vigilance is the price of lib-erty." She will not forget it now. At the election next May let no man be desmed worthy to represent her who has "bowed the knee to Baal." A TEST VOTE IN THE RESEL HOUSE OF THE

HABRAS CORPUS QUESTION. In the rebet House of Representatives on the 29th ult., Mr. Russel, after the transaction of some business of minor importance, moved to go into secret session.

Mr. Orr said, to test the matter, he would call the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:—

he is now pursuing, we thought of course, seven or eight who voted for secret session Hood was to follow in his rear, and cut off will, it is said, vote against the bill. will, it is said, vote against the bill.

The House having reopened, adjourned.

> The Capture of Roger A. Pryor. THE HON. BOGER DECLARED BY HIS PRIENDS TO BE OF "NO CONSEQUENCE WHATEVER."

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 80. We regret to know that the rumor of this gentleman's capture is true. For some time past a tacit convention between the armies sanctioned a daily exchange of past pers on certain portions of the lines, be-tween single soldiers from each side. On Monday morning General Pryor left his horse and arms and went out into the middle of the space between the picket lines for this purpose, walving, as usual, the papers to be exchanged. He was recogpapers to be exchanged. He was recognized by some Yankee officers and they sent an athletic man with papers, and two or three others followed at a little distance. The first grappled with General Pryor, and the others rushed on him and dragged him into their lines. Here is an illustration of what our soldiers may expect whenever they rely upon the honor of

No doubt the captors thought they had

obtained a wonderful prize, and we fear that Gen. Prylor will be ill treated; for there are few against whom the Yankee nation entertains more mean spite and malice .-We style him General Pryor by courtesy; for it is well known that he is, and has for two years been, a private and regularly enlisted soldier, serving in the ranks of the Confederate cavalry as such, having no public importance, no authority, consequence or privilege than any other regu-larly enlisted Confederate soldier. In the first days of the war he raised a fine regi-ment, of which he was elected colonel. our Generals follow their own plans. we believe, because its commanding they are not fit to be trusted thus far, they officer was wounded. In this command officer was wounded. In this command our Generals follow their own plans. If of a brigade, left without a general, Such are the chief points in regard to General Pryor often distinguished himself rily. On applying for other duty at the War Department he got nothing but vague promises. His high spirit would not brook the position of a brigadier general without a brigade; he soon threw up his commission and enlisted as a common soldier in the cavalry, where he has since been serving. Having been a good officer he made an excellent trooper; and by his treacherous capture the confederacy is deprived of one good man. But the enemy will pay dearly for it, for the dishonorable means employed in this affair will embit-ter our skirmishers and pickets so much that hundreds of Yankees will lose their

> THE Washington City Chronicle says that the manuscript of the following letter was exhumed some days ago by parties searching among the debris of Gen. Lee's late mansion on Arlington Heights, just across from Washington. It was written to young Lee while a cadet at West Point: ABLINGTON House, April 5, 1852.

My DEAR SON: I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 26, 27, and 28. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.—
Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a ss Deal kindly, but firmly, with all your classmates; and you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not on ly best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor. In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly

a hundred years age there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, the chiralry. Edward Bochm, son of the as if by an eclipse. The Legislatere of superintendent of the railroad at this Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountsble darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was sup-posed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Pu-ritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford who said, that if the last day had come, he desired to be found at his place, doing his duty, and, therefore, moved that candles be brought in, so that the House could proceed with its duty. There was quiet. ness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an inflexible willing— ness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puri-tan. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less. Never lat me and your mother wear one gray hair for any ack of duty on your part.

To G. W. Custis Lee. A loquacious gentleman, finding himself a passenger in a stage coach with no one but a very prime and taciturn maiden lady of some forty winters, endeavored in vain to engage in conversation. At length night came; as nothing was said, both fell asleep. The stage finally stopped and the driver announced to the lady that she had arrived at her place of destination. Her fellow passenger being awakened at the same time thought he would compel the lady to exchange a word at leaving, and addressed her, "Madam, as we shall never again, probably, sleep in the same room together, I bid you a very respectful fare-well." A scream, and silence reigned

Your affectionate father, R. E. LEE.

THERE are 200,000 people in Missour Atlanta, we supposed he intended to for-tify himself upon the rail road and fight him when he came out to restore them. If he should choose a bolder game, the game

again.

Tax Richmond Sentinel quotes from the New York Tribune and other northern pa pers intimations that President Lincoln will make some new offers of reconciliation to the southern people, and says:-

"Read the account, too, of the burning of Rome Hear the houst that Sherman is marking his path an utter desolation .-After this preparation, after these polite courtesies, these winning attentions, these seductive favors, Mr. Abraham Lincoln is to invite us to his arms. We think Mr Lincoln's message or proclamation, will find us in poor humor to appreciate his affectionate sentiments toward us. We fear he has made too free an exhibition of his inner parlor and of the winding stair which leads to it for us to play the part of the fly in the fable. We shall, of course. be very much obliged to him for any kind words he may speak to us, and we are waiting to hear them. But as we do not waiting to near them. But as we do not ask pardon when we have committed no offenses, and are scarcely disposed to accept forgiveness from him for enormous wrongs he has done us, we shall disappoint him in the returns we may make for his extraordinary grace and goodness. We shall doubtless be unreasonable enough to shall doubtless be unreasonable enough to consider him as having committed new impertinence, and as having added new insult to the long catalogue of intolerable injuries. But still, let Abraham speak."

The Jackson Mississippian discusses the matter in a different spirit, and accepts the war as the chastisement and cure of our national faults. It says:

"Let no man deceive himself. There never can be peace in this country, if any State is compelled to rest under the stigma of disgrace. Hence it is that we must make peace honorable alike to all. The war, therefore, must kill fanaticism, bigotdespotism and intolerance on both es. Before it ends these fell genii of destruction and enemies of good govern-ment will lie buried deep beneath the ocean of blood and tears which they have caused to be shed to appease their insatia-ble appetites; and the good genius of con-servatism, of Christian charity and genuine republicanism will rise up to govern and bless the land. When this is done, who can say the war was not necessary? Let us hope that the temper of the American people is even now nearing that consum-mation so devoutly to be wished for, and that it will soon find means of making itself known and felt. Beyond all doubt, the great body of the people on both sides desire peace to-day. In our opinion, they are willing to conclude it upon terms which will leave the escutcheons of both governments untainted with disgrace, and if they fail to make such a peace, it will be attributable entirely to their own moral cowardice."

[From the Cumberland Union of Saturday.] The Surprise and Capture of New Creek.

Our readers have all doubtless are this neard of the capture of New Ureek Station West Virginia, which took place on Mon-day last, the 28th ult., in broad daylight. It is generally admitted to have been a most disgraceful and humiliating affair. Notwithstanding the warning received the previous day, by the routing of his scout-ing party and the capture of their piece of artillery; notwithstanding, also, the express injunctions forwarded to him previous t the attack, by General Kelley, to be vigi lant in his efforts to meet any emergency Colonel Latham, the officer in command was unaware of the approach of the rebels until they were in the very centre of his camp and his troops and the place completely at their mercy. We regret this for the sake of Colonel Latham, who has here-tofore borne a high reputation as an experienced military officer. We understand that he has been placed under arrest at Grafton, and trust that he may be able, satisfactorily, to purge himself of the charges which may be brought against him

concerning this affair.

We are informed that the Government stores destroyed by the Rebels was not very valuable. The fort was not materially injured, the magazine, even, not having been exploded. Two of the guns were car-ried off and the remainder spiked, but the spikes have been drawn and the pieces are again in a serviceable condition. The bridges and railroad in the vicinity were scarcely touched and the travel thereon is uninterrupted. The squad of Rebels who proceeded to Piedmont were valiantly and successfully opposed by Capt. Fisher, of the 6th Virginia Infantry, and the men under his command, so that the damage inder nis command, so that the desire of the Railroad Company at that point was very trifling. Among the sufferers at New Creek were Messrs. T. B. Davis & Co., whose store was plundered and afterwards burned by place, was among the citizens carried off, as was, also, Mr. G. F. Sims, Sutler, and A. J. Roby, an employee in Adams' Ex

press Office The rebel force is stated to have b from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, led by Ges, Rosser, about five hundred of whom en-tered New Creek. The advance guard are reported to have been dressed in the Federal uniform. They were piloted in by young McDonald, son of the rebel General

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and others.

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Torm, 18-84. In Chancery,
The permanes of a feered of the District of Meat Virginia, readered at its Fall Torm, 18-4, at Wheeling, in the above entitled cause, I will on THUREDA'. DECEMBER 15th, 1884, at the Iront door of the Court House of Bisraball country. West Virginia, readered at its Fall Torm, 18-4, at Wheeling, in the above entitled cause, I will on THUREDA'. DECEMBER 15th, 1884, at the Iront door of the Court House of Bisraball country. West Virginia, sell at public ancitou, to the highest and best bidder, the tra-t-of land (containing about one bunded acres more or less) situates in the forky of Big Grave Creek in said country of Marshall, and in said decree mentioned, being a part of the farm that James Burley bought of John Gallaber, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake in the mouth of a Bayon, corner to a piece of the same firm that was herefolore sold to Wm. P. Davis, thence down the creek with the original line of said survey, with the several courses and clistances thereto, to the center of a large cut in the bottom made by the Ball imper and Otho Ballrand Company, and where the creek now principally sman thence down said channel to a stamp, corner to a piece, say about eight and a half acree, herriotore sold to Robert Alexander; thence with said Alexander's line estwardly to a stake in the Build, corner to say about eight and a half acree, heretotore sold to Robert Alexander, thence with said Alexander', line eastwardly to a stake in the field, corner to said Alexander; thence southwardly with mi-Alexander's line to the north side of the Baltimor, and Ohio Railron; thence eastwardly along the side of said Kallrond to the original line of said survey; theore eastwardly with the original line, with the sveral courses and distance thereto, to a stake, corner to eal 3 Wm. P. Davis; thence bothwardly with the said Wm. P. Davis; time to the be-

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